through "third"). Subjects include arithmetic, English, general science, geography, history, mathematics, and social studies, and is completed at the age of fifteen or sixteen. The pupil can next enter the secondary school, consisting of two classes ("second" and "first"), successful completion of which constitutes the matriculation for a college or university education. A successful student usually completes his secondary education at the age of seventeen or eighteen.

In the Kuwaiko district there are small primary schools at Igrom and Sutan, but the center of education is in Kuwaiko. Here there are primary schools for boys and girls, and an intermediate school for both. After completion of the intermediate school, students who desire further education must move to Sviti, where they are quartered with friends or relatives, or, if mature enough and possessed of the means, rent a house in common with a number of their fellows. Only one or two each year, however, go beyond the intermediate level in the district. The school year lasts nine months, approximating our own, and, as in the local government, holidays and public occasions are [illegible]. Classes are held [illegible] in summer months, and from 8:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. in the winter. Pupils in the primary schools remain in the same class throughout the day. Boys and girls are mixed in the intermediate school in spite of some concern on more conservative persons'], and have different instructors during the day. In Kuwaiko there were in 1955 about 150 pupils